THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1850. NO. 4.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

	Rates	First 10 words,	E h addl'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,		30 cts.	2
" " Richmond		32 "	2
" " Washington		44 "	2
" " Baltimore		54 "	3
" " Philadelphia		74 "	5
" " New York		84 "	6
" " Fayetteville		21 "	1
" " Cheraw		28 "	1
" " Charleston		50 "	2
" " Macon		97 "	3
" " Montgomery		116 "	5
" " Mobile		138 "	6
" " New Orleans		172 "	7

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

ORIGINAL
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

ORIGINAL
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

Hours of business from 10 *a. m. to* 2 *p. m.*
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 *a. m.*

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelphia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

MORELAND FOR SALE,

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is authorized to sell it.
S. J. BAKER.
October 11, 1850. 82

SELF-PROTECTORS,
TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.
ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.
C. B. ROOT.

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

STEAM SAW MILL.

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my Steam Saw Mill near Raleigh, where they can be supplied with any kind, at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality at $1 00 per M.
T. H. SNOW.
Raeligh, July 11th, 1850. 56 1y

Dress and Frock Coats.
100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in
RALEIGH,
Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public
SCHOOL BOOKS
Of almost every description, together with a large collection of
RELIGIOUS WORKS,
From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,
STATIONERY
Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sel *n very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.
JOHN W. O'NEAL.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

J. HENRY HARRISS,
UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,
SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,
&c.,
manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

My shop is on Wilmington street, opposite the TIMES Office.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c
Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.
For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 6m.-60

FRESH ARRIVALS
SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves
Under the Telegraph Office,
Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

MESSAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY,
GOVERN'R MANLY,
TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF N. CAROLINA.

[CONCLUDED.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In this age of intellectual advancement, in the middle of the 19th century, and to this enlightened body, it would be a waste of words to press upon your attention, or to offer arguments to prove the value of a wise and liberal system of popular education. It is the sheet-anchor and basis of republican Liberty. Deeply impressed with this truth, the Framers of our Government engrafted it in our Constitution as a solemn injunction upon the People's Representatives that "Schools should be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the Masters as might enable them to instruct at low prices."

This provision in our fundamental law, from various causes, but chiefly from the want of means, remained for nearly half a century dormant and unheeded.

In the year 1825, a law was passed upon the subject for the first time; a fund was created, a Board established to invest and manage it, and after a successful accumulation of proceeds, an act was passed in the year 1840, establishing a system of Common Schools and directing an annual distribution to be made among the People of the net annual income of this Fund.

I call your attention to the fact that, by the law of 1825, this fund was set apart for the education of the youth of the State, and a Legislative pledge was therein given to the public, that the annual income "*should be divided out among the counties in proportion to the free white population of each.*"

In the year 1840, when the system was put into operation, this division was ordered to be made among the Counties, *not in proportion to their white, but federal population.* By this process, those counties in the State, containing a sparse white population and but few white children to educate, yet containing many slaves and free negroes, receive the larger portion of this public bounty: while those counties having a large white population and many children to educate, yet having few slaves and free negroes, receive the smaller share.

This arrangement I hold to be wrong.

This common Fund having been provided and designed for the education, not of the rich, nor of the poor, exclusively, but for all the white children of the State alike, ought, in my judgment, to be divided equally amongst them, whether their residence happens to be, or not to be, in a community holding slaves and free negroes.

It should be borne in mind that the capital from which this annual income proceeds was not raised by taxes on Federal population, but from other sources of public revenue. The argument, therefore, that this distribution should be made among the people according to federal numbers, because it was derived from them on that basis of taxation, is without foundation.

As to the argument that a portion of the capital was received from the General Government in her distribution among the States of the surplus revenue, and that should North Carolina be called upon to refund the money, it would be raised by taxing Federal population, it is a sufficient answer, that at this late day, no man seriously entertains the opinion that the States will ever be called on to refund that money. And, moreover, it must be borne in mind that that portion of this surplus revenue which constitutes a part of our Literary Fund, was invested in the stocks of the Bank of the State and of Cape Fear, and if a return of it shall become indispensable, that it can be readily effected by a transfer or sale of the stock, and not by the imposition of taxes of any sort.

But I shall not detain you with an argument of this qnestion.

The rule adopted by the distribution Act of 1840, carries on its face a violation of the spirit and object of the injunction of the Constitution: is a breach of the public faith given by the Legislature of 1825; is at variance with the rule in other Southern States; divides the fund not according to the *public necessity*, but the *wealth* of the people, and is in itself unequal and unjust.

I recommend therefore a change, by law, of the basis of distribution of the Common School Fund: That henceforth the same shall be divided among the Counties in proportion to their number of white people or white children, and not in proportion to the federal computation of white people and slaves and free negroes combined.

But this system is deficient, not only in its organization, but in accountability, uniformity and its general management.

For a period of ten years, about $90,000 have been placed annually in the hands of the various school commitices of the State; a sum larger than the whole amount of the State's Revenue paid into the Public Treasury during that period. This large sum, forming an aggregate of nearly a million of dollars, has within this brief period been spent, and yet no adequate provision has been made, much less enforced, for even informing the people or their representatives what has become of it, or how it has been spent.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, in obedience to an act of the last session of the General Assembly, complied and published, and caused to be circulated throughout the State, six thousand copies of a pamphlet containing an abstract of the School laws, together with an appendix of precedents and appropriate forms of returns.

In this, it will be seen that the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents in each country is required, within fifteen days of the first day of November in each year, to report in writing to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund a copy of his school account; audited and settled by the committee of Finance or the clerk of the County Court of his county, together with the number of children in his country, the number taught in the schools the preceding year, and the length of time the schools have been kept up. Yet this duty has been performed by only *seven superintendents throughout the whole State;* and I am altogether unable to give you the information required on these points, or to make satisfactory exhibit of the disposition which has been made of these large sums of money. It should be made an indispensable pre-requisite to the payment to any county of its quota, in future, that the chairman of the board of superintendents should file with the Literary Board a copy of all his accounts, audited and passed upon, together with his report of satistics as required by law; and the Public Treasurer should be prohibited from paying out the money without a certificate from the Board that this rule had been complied with. At present there is no specific mode pointed out, nor is it made the duty of any particular person to compel the receivers of this fund in the several counties to settle their accounts Those who choose to do so, submit them to the committees of Finance or County Court Clerks; while those who fail to do so, escape forfeiture or censure. It may be safely stated that thousands of Dollars remain from year to year in the hands of superintendents; and if a rigid settlement were enforced, the public would be astounded at the aggregate sum thus withheld from its legitimate destination.

The whole fund, annually distributed, although large, is yet inadequate to the public exigency.—According to the provisions of the existing law, the several County Courts may, in their discretion, levy a tax, as other taxes are levied for county purposes, not less than one half the amount annually received from the Literary Fund. Were this provision compulsory, or carried out in good faith in all the counties, the fund would be so augmented as to increase the number of schools and also the length of time they might be kept up.—But it is believed that there is no uniform rule upon this subject. Some of the counties, with commendable spirit, levy a fair tax, others levy a very small one, while very many of the counties levy no tax at all.

Hence it results that in those counties dependent solely on the Literary Fund, the sum they receive, when subdivided among a large number of school districts, is so small for each that many of the districts have no schools at all and derive no benefit from the provision.

It is belived, that in many parts of the State public attention has not been sufficiently awakened to the great importance and blessings of the limited and partial instruction even, to the rising generation, which may be obtained in these schools.

Our People do not take hold of the subject with that energy and spirit essential to its success. A general listlessness prevails. Those that can afford it, send their children elsewhere to school, while the poorer classes keep theirs at home to work. Throughout the State you see everywhere on the highways school houses deserted, the doors broken from their hinges, and the grass growing in the yard. Why is this? Besides those already alluded to, one prominent cause, doubtless, is the difficulty of procuring proper Teachers, qualified by education and good morals, to direct the young. Our men prefer, for the most part, more active employment. Let female Teachers then be patronised and employed. They would be satisfied with smaller compensation, while their soft and gentle manners, purer mor-

See Second Page.

als, greater tact in instructing young children and taming the wild and stubborn, fit them in a peculiar degree for this office.

In some of the counties, I am happy to be able to say, that their schools are well managed and are accomplishing, with marked effect, the beneficent results aimed at by the laws, and it is to be hoped that such is the case in others. But there is no official information upon the subject, and what I design to say is, that the very want of this information demonstrates the absolute necessity of some radical amendment. This necessity suggests the expediency of creating a new officer in the Government, to take the general charge of this whole business, in accordance with the practice in other States, and with the earnest and repeated recommendation of my predecessors.

This officer might be designated the Minister of Public Instruction, or the General Superintendent of Common Schools. It should be made his duty to examine all the public schools in the State, ascertain the length of time each district school is kept up, the number and qualification of Teachers, the mode of instruction; to direct the arrangement of school houses, and procuring proper school books, the settlement and arrangement of the financial department; and he should be required to make a report to the Legislature upon all these matters, with such observations as experience might suggest, upon the general condition and efficiency of our system, and the most practicable means of improving it. The duties of such an officer would be laborious, and the salary should be such as would command the most eminent qualifications, and engage undivided attention.

His compensation might be charged upon the Literary Fund, and not drawn from the general treasury; and it would be returned to that fund in ten fold value, by imparting healthfulness and vigor, and efficiency to the system.

The last General Assembly seems to have been fully aware of the necessity of some general supervision; but while they declined to authorize the appointment of one general supervisor at a reasonable salary, they authorized each County Court to appoint one for each County, at a salary of $250 each, with power given to the Courts to lay a tax to pay it.

In my judgment it is much better to have one general superintendent, competent and responsible, at an expense of $2,000, paid out of the Literary Fund, than to have *seventy nine* superintendents dispersed through the State, without concert or union of design and action, at an aggregate expense of $19.700 per annum, drawn, too, from the pockets of the people by taxation.

Our common school system, then, regarded either in the light of the patriotic and noble purposes intended to be accomplished by it, or considered with reference to the proper direction and fair disbursement of so large a sum of public money, requires thorough revision and amendment.

Having been a member of the Literary Board from its first organization, and having bestowed some attention upon this subject, I feel, in conclusion, fully warranted in recommending, as the most effectual means of attaining the ends referred to, the appointment of a general superintendent of common schools for the State.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund will, in due time, submit a report, showing in detail the state and condition of this Fund, and the proceedings of the Board on other subjects committed to their management.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Internal Improvement of the condition of the State, has been so repeatedly and earnestly pressed upon the Legislature within the past twelve years, by my predecessors in office, that nothing new can be superadded. The people are now demanding some relief for the exigency of their wants, good market towns within our own borders, and the means of cheap transportation to reach them.

The day has passed by for writing essays on the importance of Rail Roads, and Plank Roads, and navigable Rivers. The practical results in other States around us, offer their accumulated testimony of the increased wealth and enterprize which they confer upon the people, and will expose to just ridicule and contempt a State that will continue to shut her eyes upon the light of experience, and fold her arms in apathy and sloth, when her very existence demands patriotic, energetic and enlightened action.

The public works now in progress in North Carolina, exhibit the fruits of an awakened sensibility, and point with unerring certainty and force to the prosecution and completion of others not yet commenced.

The extension of the North Carolina Rail Road East and West, connecting on one hand, with the commerce of the Atlantic Ocean, and on the other, with that great current and stream of intercommunication in a high degree forming the ligaments and arteries of the National Union, must occupy a prominent position in any scheme promising to enoble and improve the State.

Other works, more sectional in their character will readily present themselves to the favorable consideration of those more immediately interested in them. To what extent it will be prudent at this time to embark in new works of internal improvement, until ample means shall have been provided for the faithful and energetic completion of those already authorized and undertaken, it is not for me to say.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROAD.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road being now the property of the State, will claim that attention, which is due to it, as well from the consideration of its convenience and value to a large portion of the State as on account of the deep pecuniary interest which is attached to it as the State's property.

The superstructure of the road, both of iron and wood, is in a very dilapidated condition, and extensive repairs are absolutely indispensable to its further use. The commissioners to whose care the Legislature committed it, have, with watchful diligence and with the efficient aid of the President and the officers of the Road, kept it up; and by curtailing expenses, reducing salaries and enforcing the strictest economy in all its departments have been able to continue its operations without making it a charge upon the State. Its receipts for the year 1849, have been equal to about $62,150, and for the year 1850, $68,055, the whole of which has been consumed in the ordinary current expenses, and in the purchase of new iron and repairs.

To enable you to understand the true state and situation of this property and to legislate intelligibly upon the subject, the Board of Commissioners employed Maj. S. M. Fox, an Engineer of skill and experience, to examine the whole line of the road, its appurtenances, the grading, the superstructure, the Bridges, Depots, Engines, &c. &c., and to make a report thereon. This will present a more reliable and satisfactory account of it than could be given by the Board of Commissioners, or the officers of the Board, or by any committee of the General Assembly. This report will be laid before you in a short time, together with a report of the President of the Road, and the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the two years last past.

STATE'S CLAIM ON UNITED STATES.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the last General Assembly, relating to the State's claim against the General Government, for money advanced, and transportation furnished to the N. Carolina volunteers in the recent war with Mexico, at an early day after the adjournment of the Assembly, I procured from the Comptroller's Office the vouchers and papers pertaining to the claim, and caused them to be presented to the War Department at Washington, for the payment of the principal and interest, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress upon that subject. This claim of the State amounts, in principal money, to $9,467 73.

In the month of April ensuing, I was notified by the second auditor, that the sum of $85 25 had been allowed and would be paid upon proper application, while the residue of the claim had been rejected. Whereupon, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, desiring to know the grounds of this decision and to learn whether it were in my power to remove the objections. His reply terminated our correspondence upon the subject, and at an early day after the commencement of the late session of Congress, I addressed a circular letter to each of our Senators and Representatives, calling their attention to the matter, and inviting their co-operation in having payment of the claim provided for by an act of Congress. A bill was accordingly introduced in the Senate by Hon. Mr. Badger; it was passed by that body and sent to the House of Representatives, where it remained, without any final action had upon it, until the termination of the session.

During the pendency of the bill before the House of Representatives, I was again notified by the 2nd auditor, that the additional sum of $100 had been allowed at his office. No steps have been taken to place these paltry sums in the Treasury. No valid reason can be shown why this claim of North Carolina should be rejected, while similar claims from other States have been freely allowed and paid.

WESTERN TURNPIKE AND CHEROKEE LANDS.

An act was passed at your last session, "to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury, West, to the line of the State of Georgia." By this act, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint a competent and experienced Engineer and three Commissioners to survey and locate said Road;" and upon the report of the Engineer and commissioners being presented to the Governor, it was made "his duty further to appoint one of said Commissioners, or other suitable person, to act as Agent of the State to contract for, and superintend the making of said Road."

The demand, in the neighboring States, for men of science and practical skill in civil engineering, for their various public works of Internal Improvement, was such, that I met with some difficulty and delay in procuring the services of a suitable Engineer for the work in question. Major S. Moylan Fox at length presented himself, and being satisfied entirely of his skill and fitness, I appointed him Engineer, and Messrs. Andrew H. Shuford, of Catawba; Joseph J. Erwin, of Rutherford; and George W. Hayes, of Cherokee county, Commissioners under the act. Subsequently, Joseph J. Erwin resigned, and I appointed E. D. Austin, of Rowan, to supply the vacancy. The extent of the reconnoisances and the number of experimental lines necessary to be run to determine the most eligible route for a Road traversing a succession of mountains, which had unavoidably to be crossed, required greater labor and consumed more time, than was anticipated. Since the completion of the survey, the Engineer and his assistants have been engaged in making such a map, profile and description of the Road, as would be indispensable to the State's Agent charged with letting out and superintending its construction.

This has delayed the report of the Engineer and Commissioners, and no agent to contract for and superintend the work has been appointed.

In a few days I shall make you a special communication, transmitting a topographical chart of the Turnpike, together with a copy of the report of these functionaries, showing the cost of their work and the expenses of the party in detail; and suggesting some alterations in the law which are believed to be needful.

At present, I call the attention of the Legislature to an important inquiry connected with this subject. Among the funds appropriated and pledged for the making of this Road, are all the debts now due the State for the sales of the Cherokee lands.

It will be remembered that at the time when those sales were made, a spirit of adventure and speculation, which pervaded the United States, had been awakened with many in the purchase of these lands; while others, stimulated with the desire to retain their humble dwellings and improvements, entered also into the competition of bidders, and that the land sold, in some instances, for tenfold—in all, for prices far beyond its value. While the public domain of the State had been granted, under the entry laws, at *five cents* per acre to others, these have been sold at from *three to thirty dollars per acre.*

Impressed with a knowledge of these facts, the Legislature has from time to time granted indulgence in the collection of these debts. In the year 1844, an act was passed establishing a Board of Auditors to inquire and make report as to solvent and insolvent purchasers, and allowing those who were found to be unable to pay, to surrender their lands to the State; directing their bonds to be cancelled and delivered up, *although the sureties in said bonds might be good.* By virtue of this act, a large amount of these bonds were returned to the purchasers, and they were released from their contracts. In the year 1846, another act was passed for the relief of the same class of debtors, by which they were allowed the right of preemption of said lands at the fair cash valuation, assessed by the said Board of Auditors.

Why this discrimination between purchasers? If the principal debtors, who were unable to pay the price originally agreed upon, were released, together with their sureties, and were allowed to repurchase the same land at the new assessment, why should those who are solvent be held to a hard bargain and be compelled to pay more confessedly than the land is worth;—be forced to pay the whole of the purchase money, and in many cases be rendered bankrupt by the operation?

In my judgment it is the true policy of the State not to oppress any of her citizens, nor coerce them to the fulfilment of an ill judged or ruinous speculation. Establish then a new board of auditors, who shall assess the fair cash valuation of the residue of the lands, and allow all purchasers to retain them at the valuation and be relieved from the excess.

By this course you will secure the speedy settlement of this protracted indebtedness, and long vexed subject; grant fair and honest relief to an oppressed but patriotic people, and attach good citizens to the State; while by the contrary ex acting process, you ruin many and compel others, in order to save something from the general wreck, to abandon their homes; to quit the State, and leave nothing at last for the satisfaction of their indebtedness, but the intrinsic value of the land itself.

I commend this subject to the generous and equitable consideration of the Legislature.

In the original sales, all of the Cherokee lands not estimated to be worth twenty cents per acre, were not surveyed and offered for sale; and there remains in addition, according to the reports of the State's agents a large quantity of these lands, the property of the State, not subject to the entry laws, and for the disposal of which no provision has been made.

All of these lands having, by the act of the last session, been appropriated to the construction of this Turnpike road, provision should be made at once for the bringing of the whole of them, surveyed and unsurveyed, into market, that their value may be realized and made available for the purposes declared by the act.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.

By an act of the last session of the General Assembly, chapter 89, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Public Treasurer was required to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, for three-fifths of the capital stock of said company, amounting to the sum of $120,000; and to enable the State to pay her said subscription, the Treasurer was required from time to time, as the money should be called for, to issue Bonds, under the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and to convert them into cash. In obedience to the requirements of this statute, bonds to the amount of $50,000, to the 1st November instant, have been issued and the proceeds applied as directed, leaving an amount of $70,000 to be thereafter issued, in the manner and on the terms stipulated therein. This subject will be again referred to in the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, which will be presented at an early day.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In obedience to another act of the last session, Chapter 92, requiring the Governor of the State, upon certain terms, conditions, and limitations therein expressed, to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, $80,000 of the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, I have made a subscription on the Books of said Company, for the first instalment of $40,000, and the Public Treasurer has paid over to the Company the sum of $20.000, as provided for by the Act.

These Companies are progressing in their enterprizes with great vigor and success, and the residue of the State's subscription may be expected to be called for in a short time.

CLUB FOOT AND HARLOW CREEK CANAL.

In obedience to the Resolution of the last Session, requesting the Governor to cause a conveyance to be made by the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county to the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, for the use of the State, of all the property in and appendant to the Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal, which was purchased in by the Public Treasurer at a sale made by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of said county, the said deed of Conveyance has been duly executed and filed among the valuable papers of said Board.

NAG'S HEAD.

The Coustruction of a Ship Channel at or near Nag's Head, between Albemarle Sound and the ocean, is of vast importance to the agricultural interests of a large section of North Carolina, and important also to general Commerce.

It is a work justly appertaining to and eminently deserving the attention of the General Government, and should be pressed upon the attention of Congress with a pertinacity and zeal that should command success.

Surely it cannot be that the General Government will pass over unheeded forever the urgent demand of a State, not asking charity or private bounty, but the execution of a work so essential to the general welfare of the Country

REVISED STATUTES.

I recommend a new Revisal of the Statute Laws of the State.

The last edition has been appropriated, and no new copies of the work can be obtained.

The Public Officers and Magistrates of the new counties cannot be supplied. It has now been 14 years since the laws were revised—many changes have been made and new laws passed within that period. The Statute Laws of the State should be revised by a body of competent Commissioners, their defects pointed out, amendments suggested, the new acts collated and arranged under their appropriate heads, and the work placed in such intelligible and convenient form, that the laws can be readily referred to and understood by the People.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SURVEY.

I hope I shall be pardoned for pressing upon the attention of the Legislature the oft reiterated recommendation of making provision for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. The cause of agriculture, of science and the arts demands that this shall be no longer postponed.—The sagacity of our statesmen thirty years ago foresaw its advantages, and North Carolina was the very first State in the Union that took up this subject—a small appropriation was made, and the Professors of our University, at different periods, are the only persons who have entered this interesting field.

With the limited means at their command, during the short intervals of College vacations, enough only has been done to indicate the value and extent of what has been left undone.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

A Resolution was passed at the last session authorizing the Governor to procure from the public offices in London, such Documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary history of North Carolina, as might be found worthy of preservation.—To accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner I tendered to the President of our University, Hon. D. L. Swain, the appointment and agency contemplated in the Resolution. He manifested an anxious desire to carry out the object proposed, if it could be done by any reasonable devotion of time and attention not incompatible with his paramount engagements. He deemed it necessary, however, before going abroad, to ascertain what portion of the documentary information desired, might be obtained at home. Considerable, and not unsuccessful, attention has been devoted to domestic research, and the materials thus obtained will be preserved for the use of our future historian. The agent informs me that he has acquired such knowledge of the sources which exist in our own country as will enable him to examine with proper intelligence the archives of the Mother Country; and that he will very cheerfully enter upon the duty at an early day, if such shall be the pleasure of the General Assembly.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

In the summer of 1849, while the various States of our Union were contributing blocks of marble and granite to represent them in the noble National Monument now being erected in memory of Washington by the People of the United States, it occurred to me that I would be rendering an acceptable service to the People of the State, and be acting in anticipation of your wishes, to take proper steps to have the State of North Carolina also represented in this filial token of respect to "the Father of his Country."

It was my design to procure a block of native white marble, and cause it to be embellished with the name of the State and her Coat of Arms, and send it on to Washington City, to take its appropriate place in the inside stairway of the Obelisk. Upon making my wishes known, a patriotic association of gentlemen in Lincoln County claimed to enjoy the pleasure and privilege of furnishing a block from the Lincoln quarry, and their offer was accepted. In consequence of some failures in quarrying out a block of suitable dimensions, and much delay in procuring the means of transportation to this place, after it was ready, it did not reach here until a short time past. The meeting of the Legislature being then near at hand, I deemed it more decorous to await your pleasure and action in the premises.

No appropriation having been made for expenditures on such account, a portion of the expense necessarily incurred has been paid by me, and I am personally responsible for the residue. The vouchers are ready for your inspection. The block is now at the Railroad Depot, and it will afford me pleasure to receive your directions to have it forwarded to its place of destination.

Possessing no power under our Constitution to originate or participate in the framing of our laws, I nevertheless duly appreciate the responsibility and anxiety of your position, and will with great cheerfulness and to the utmost of my ability co-operate with the General Assembly in promoting the best interests, the happiness and the honor of the State, and in upholding the integrity and nationality of our glorious Union.

CHARLES MANLY.

Executive Department of N. C.,
Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1850.

Unremitting Kindness.—A comedian went to America, and remained there two years, leaving his wife dependent on her relatives. Mrs. F—tt, expatiating in the green room on such conduct, the comedian found a warm advocate in a well known dramatist. "I have heard," says the latter, "that he is the kindest of men, and I know that he writes to his wife every packet." "Yes, he writes," replied Mrs. F., "a parcel of flummery about the agony of absence, but he has never remitted her a shilling. Do you call that kindness?" "Decidedly," replied the author, "*unremitting* kindness."

Quiet. The Philadelphia papers are delighted at the fact that Sunday passed over without a row of some kind in that city and county.

Senator Dickinson. The Democrats of New York city are getting up a grand "National" Ball, in honor of Senator Dickinson, at Tripler Hall, on the evening of the 4th prox.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, seems to have his hands full. At last accounts he was delivering his interesting lectures at Dorchester, Mass. He has received numerous invitations to visit the principal towns of new England, but in consequence of his engagements at the South, he has been compelled to decline most of them. Mr. James has come out in public denial of the rumor that he intends to become a naturalized American citizen. He says he means to reside here permanently, but intends to retain his allegiance to his own government.

Gen Scott for the Presidency.—After Hon. John M. Clayton's speech at Wilmington, Del., last Saturday, the distinguishing feature of the entertainment was the nomination by Mr. Michael of General Winfield Scott for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Clayton was called upon respond to the suggestion, and said, "without a political purpose," that he had lived to honor a gallant soldier of his country, and hoped "to live to do justice to another."

DAILY REGIS

DAILY ISSU

Friday Morning, No

STATE LEGISLA

SENATE.

THURSDA

The Senate was called to order, and after the Journal had been read

Mr. Bynum, from the Committ tend the vote for Engrossing Clerk, was no election.

Mr. Shepard then rose and ann Senate, the death of Ex-Governor Speight, of Craven, and after a bri his life and character, offered the fo lutions:

Resolved, By the Senate and Hous that the members of the present Le heard with deep sensibility, of the de Dobbs Speight, one of the Governors North Carolina, and the last one Constitution.

Resolved, That in testimony of one, who has filled the high position trate of this Commonwealth, we will

Resolved, That a copy of these Re by the Speakers, be forwarded to th late Governor Speight, as a testimon thy in their affliction.

The above resolutions being rea mously adopted and sent to the Ho currence.

On motion, the Senate then adj

HOUSE OF COMMO

The House was called to order and proceeded to read the minutes day's session; a portion of which with.

Upon resolution, the House agr with the reading of the Governor's was known that a proposition w from the Senate to adjourn, on acc telligence just received of the dea Speight; consequently the busine forward.]

The following resolutions were Mr. Saunders, of Wake:

1 *Resolved*, That so much of th Excellency the Governor as relates of negro Slavery, and other matters lation, be referred to a select comm

2. *Resolved*, That so much of sa lates to the amendment of the c to the Installation of the Governor, select Committee.

3 *Resolved*, That so much of said m to the re-organization of the public c to a select committee.

4 *Resolved*, That so much of said lates to Finance, and State debts, a claim on the United States, be refe mittee on Finance.

5 *Resolved*, That so much of sa lates to Common Schools, and the School fund, to a geological and m vey, and to Historical documents, committee on Education.

6 *Resolved*, That so much of sa lates to Internal Improvements, t Gaston Railroad, to the Fayettevil Plankroad, to the Cape Fear and igation, to the Clubfoot and Harlo and to Nag's Head; be referred to Internal Improvements.

7 *Resolved*, That so much of sai lates to the Revised Statutes be ref mittee on the Judiciary.

8 *Resolved*, That so much of sai lates to the Washington Monume the Committee on Finance.

9. *Resolved*, That so much of relates to the communications fr of State of the United States, and Florida, be referred to the committ ary; that the communications from thority of the Royal commissioner State of Vermont, be referred to t Agriculture: that the communic American Association for the adv ence, and from A. Vattemare, Age red to the committee on Education munications from the Governors o New Hampshire, Virginia, &c., Committee on Federal Relations.

The Resolutions were adopted tion of the first, which was withdr who offered the following substitu

Resolved, That a Message be s proposing to create a Joint Select Members on the part of this House of the Senate, to whom shall be re the Governor's message as relates negro Slavery; and that they be a by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was unanimous

The Speaker laid before the H from the Senate transmitting the spect for the memory of the late Ex-

Mr. Stevenson moved the co House in the resolutions, and acc tion with the following remarks,

Mr. Speaker:—I rise to move the resolution from the Senate, tribute of respect, due to the dis in the State, we all desire to pay. Speight was the last Governor of under the provisions of the old father and his grand father occupi Executive chair. During the Rev were distinguished for their activ from that day to the present time, pated in the public councils. I sh to eulogize him, whose memory w

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Friday Morning, Nov. 22nd.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

The Senate was called to order, at 10 o'clock, and after the Journal had been read,

Mr. Bynum, from the Committee to superintend the vote for Engrossing Clerk, reported there was no election.

Mr. Shepard then rose and announced to the Senate, the death of Ex-Governor Richard Dobbs Speight, of Craven, and after a brief eulogy upon his life and character, offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Commons, that the members of the present Legislature have heard with deep sensibility, of the death of Richard Dobbs Speight, one of the Governors of the State of North Carolina, and the last one under the old Constitution.

Resolved, That in testimony of our respect for one, who has filled the high position of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, we will now adjourn.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Speakers, be forwarded to the family of the late Governor Speight, as a testimony of our sympathy in their affliction.

The above resolutions being read, were unanimously adopted and sent to the House for its concurrence.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, and proceeded to read the minutes of the previous day's session; a portion of which was dispensed with.

Upon resolution, the House agreed to dispense with the reading of the Govern r's message. [It was known that a proposition would be made from the Senate to adjourn, on account of the intelligence just received of the death of Ex-Gov. Speight; consequently the business was pressed forward.]

The following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Saunders, of Wake:

1 *Resolved*, That so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor as relates to the question of negro Slavery, and other matters of Federal legislation, be referred to a select committee.

2. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the amendment of the constitution, and to the Installation of the Governor, be referred to a select Committee.

3 *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the re-organization of the public offices, be referred to a select committee.

4 *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to Finance, and State debts, and to the State c aim on the United States, be referred to the Com. m ttee on F nance.

5 *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to Common Schools, and the distribution of the School fund, to a geological and mineralogical survey, and to Historical documents, be referred to a committee on Education.

6 *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to Internal Improvements, to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, to the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek canal, and to Nag's Head; be referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

7 *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the Revised Statutes be referred to the Committee on the Ju iciary.

8 *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the Washington Monument, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

9. *Resolved*, That so much of said Message as relates to the communications from the Secretary of State of the United States, and from the State of Florida, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary; that the communications from the central authority of the Royal commissioners, and from the State of Vermont, be referred to the committee on Agriculture: that the communications from the American Association for the advancement of Sci ence, and from A. Vattemare, Agent, &c., be referred to the committee on Education; and the communications from the Governors of South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, &c., be ref rred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Resolutions were adopted, with the exception of the first, which was withdrawn by the mover, who offered the following substitute.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, proposing to create a Joint Select Committee, of 11 Members on the part of this House, and 6 on the part of the Senate, to whom shall be referre l so much of the Governor's message as relates to the question of negro Slavery; and that they be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the Senate transmitting the resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Ex-Governor Speight.

Mr. Stevenson moved the concurrence of this House in the resolutions, and accompanied the motion with the following remarks, in substance.

MR. SPEAKER:—I rise to move that we concur in the resolution from the Senate, just read. This tribute of respect, due to a dis inguished citizen of the State, we all desire to pay. Rich rd Dobbs Speight was the last Governor of the State elected under the provisions of the old constitu i n His father and his grand father occupied and adorned the Executive chair. During the Revolution, his family were distinguished for their active patriotism; and from that day to the present time, they have participated in the public councils. I shall not attempt, sir, to eulogize him, whose memory we desire to honor. I leave the performance of that duty, to one who was his fellow laboror in the public service.

Governor Speight was a native of the County I have the honor, in part, to represent. Among my constituents he spent a long life, respected for his honesty and consistency. They delighted to honor him while living, and will remember his virtues, now that he is dead.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, seconded the motion, and also paid a tribute of respect to Gov. Speight, in a few remarks, which will appear to-morrow.

The Resolutions were concurred in by the House, unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the hour for the future meetings of the House was fixed at 10 o'clock.

And the House adjourned.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR SPEIGHT.

The melancholy announcement of the death of Ex-Gov. RICHARD DOBBS SPEIGHT, was made to both Houses, on yesterday, and they immediately adjourned in token of respect for his memory. Ex-Gov. S. was the last Executive under the old Constitution.

THE BOSTON FANATICS—THE TABLES TURNED.

We are a UNION man—inasmuch as we conscientiously believe that it is only as a united People, that we can fully command that prosperity and success at Home, and that consideration abroad, which nature and destiny have heretofore seemed to point out, as the goal to which we must necessarily arrive. United, we can face the world in arms, and enter boldly with that world upon the race of advancement and perfection in every branch of Art, Industry and Science.—Divided,

> "There is no eye intent
> Upon the visioned future bent,
> Save the Almighty's own, can see
> What might our fate hereafter be."

Thus believing, we look with dread upon the probability of the dismemberment of this mighty community of States; and most heartily have we concurred in the action of those, who strove so manfully in the last Congress, in the cause of reconciliation and Compromise. Whatever may hereafter eventuate, however ruin may run riot, *they* will have the satisfaction of knowing, that as honest men and true patriots, they did all which, in honor, they could do, to preserve the "Ark of Safety," handed down by our High Priests of old, in all its original strength and proportion.

UNION man, as we are, however, and lamenting, as we certainly do, the madness and fanaticism that imperil the Constitution, we cannot help rejoicing to see the tables so successfully turned upon our impudent and arrogant defamers. It is not now among the smiling fields of the sunny South, that the bullet and bayonet are to enforce order and subjection; but against the *Union-loving, peace-cherishing, law-abiding*, sons of the Pilgrims, who have a light superior to the law and a power higher than the Constitution, by which to guide their feet up to any act of atrocity or treason, that the grape and canister are being made ready, by such time as their own mad acts shall cause the Government to stretch forth its strong arm, in the enforcement of *that* law and of the edicts of *that* Constitution. It was vastly pleasant to speak and think of Gen. Jackson's hanging up Southern nullifiers, who were striving to protect what, at least, they *deemed* their *own* interests. We may yet see, perhaps, how they fancy the idea of Gen. Somebody-else's hanging up Boston Fanatics, for stealing the property of others, and harboring it to the length of virtual resistance to the Government.

It is a poor compliment, by the way, to the energy and enterprize of the sons of the South, to say, that it requires the stern lash of dire necessity to whip them up to the mark of duty and true interest. A severance from the North would force us to become Importers, Manufacturers and Ship-builders. Why not become these, without being forced. If one half the money that has been squandered at the North in sight-seeing, and showing off the Grandee, by Planter *this* and Nabob *that*, with their wives and children, had been prudently invested in developing our home advantages, matters would long since have presented a far different aspect. Many a lofty live-oak, that with its drapery now looks like the tattered and time worn banner of some ruined Thane, would, with canvass wings, be breasting the waves of every sea, *bearing* and *bringing* fortune. Commerce would have lent its hand to the aid of Agriculture; and many a son, who loved the sea, and failed to procure a commission in his Country's service, would have ridden the ocean, *master of his own ship*, while another, disdaining not to seek wealth and prosperity, through the paths of Trade, *would have freighted the vessel!* These things may yet be.

If the Government fulfil its pledges and do its duty, we shall have nothing to complain of but our own inactivity and want of enterprize.

FIRE.

The Bake House of Mr. L. B. Walker, in the rear of Fayetteville Street, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night. But for the heavy rain of the day preceding, the whole square, within which it is situated, must have fallen victim to the devouring element.

When will our citizens learn the necessity of having proper water facilities and an efficient fire Police? Not until some lamentable experience shall wake them to a realization of the dangers to which they are constantly exposed? In no community in the whole country, perhaps, is there such a seeming indifference to security from fire, as in this City, and upon no occasion has this want of precaution been more glaringly manifest than on Wednesday night. We might learn a useful lesson in this particular from our sister-town of Fayetteville.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(Reported for the Daily Register.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 21st, 1850.

Cotton to-day unchanged.

Howard street and City mills flour, dull at $4,68c.

No news. Steamer hourly expected.

C.

MARRIED.

In Franklin, on Thursday Evening, the 14th inst., by W. R. Mastin, Esqr. Henry Cook and Miss Narcissa H. Kearny.

In Wake Forest, at the residence of Mr. B. Dunn, Esq. on the evening of the 14th inst., by Prof. W. T. Brooks, Mr. Ransom S. Harris and Miss Amanda E. Dunn, all of Wake.

DIED.

On Monday last, in this City, Lucy E., infant daughter of Patrick McGowan.

Departed this life in Windsor, on the night of Friday, the 7th instant, Mrs. Mary Rhodes, wife of William H. Rhodes, Esq., aged twenty years.

The death of this amiable and accomplished lady is inded a sad event in the community where she lived. Not yet passed the morning of life, endowed with mental and moral qualities of the highest order, united with a husband who loved her and was loved by her with pure fondness, widening every day the circle of friends who loved her; she well might have looked forward to a future adorned with the brightest colors. But she is gone to the dark grave. Her afflicted husband is bowed down into the dust, while her grieving kindred and friends mingle their tears with his as they cluster around her bier. A little infant, a few weeks old, smiling in beauty and i nocence, s left behind her unconscious what a loss it has sustained. To her distant mother no adequate words of consolation can accompany the mournful news of her death.

But she died as she had lived, a christian. And while we grieve for her let us not forget that she is gone to a blissful immortality. "W."

November 19th, 1850.

JOHN C. IN TOWN!

THE undersigned, who has just returned from the "unexplored regions" of the State of Nash, takes this method to return his thanks to the citizens of Raleigh, and the county, for their hospitali-"ties," and to inform them, that he wishes to purchase a few "Darkies." I will give as much for Boys between the ages of 10 to 25, and girls from 8 to 20, as any man on the top of the ground. I am not very particular as to color; but would prefer mulattoes with "Soap Locks."

Persons having such property for sale, are requested to give me a call, and those that have not, would do well to call also; as a few moments with me would no doubt fully remunerate them for the time.

I deem it unnecessary to say more, as there is not a man, woman, or child, in the State, who has not heard of the Hon George E. Badger, Hon. W. H. Haywood, Jr., B. F. Moore, John C. Mooro and "Bug" Oliver.

Mr. J. J. Ryals will attend to any calls during my absence. JOHN C. MOORE.

Nov. 22, 1850. 94 tf

☞ Standard and Times copy.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

BY ADAM'S EXPRESS.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

V. B. PALMER, the American News paper Agent, is Agent for this paper and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIBERS at the same rates as required by us.—His offices are at

PHILADELPHIA, N. W. cor. Third and Chesnut sts
New York, Tribune Building.

BRAIDED SACK "TOGAS."

2 Doz. More just Received; Fancy Colors
At HARDING & CO.

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.
Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

VALUABLE LANDS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

ALL that valuable Estate in Lands known as the 'Ravenswood Plantation,' late the property of George Pollock, deceased, situated in the County of Jones and State of North Carolina on Trent River and Mill Creek, about fifteen miles from the town of Newbern, will be sold at public Auction, under the direction of the subscribers, together with

130 SLAVES,

on Thursday the 12th day of December, 1850, on the premises.

This plantation contains about ten thousand Acres of Land of which about two thousand acres are cleared, and in a state of cultivation, well drained and fenced; about four hundred acres of rich pocosin, yielding from thirty to sixty bushels per acre. These lands are all easily cultivated, and capable of high improvement, admirably adapted for Grain, Cotton, Hemp, Peas, &c. Between one hundred and one hundred and fifty acres have been recently limed, which proved highly benefieial. Marl and shell-rock abound in inexhaustible quantities in various parts of the plantation, of easy access, and imported lime can be had there at prices varying from six to eight cents. There is also a valuable landing belonging to the estate, immediately on the banks of Trent river, and sea-going vessels carrying five thousand bushels grain, can load there direct for sea.—There are fifteen hundred or two thousand acres of very rich uncleared land, a portion of which is drained and partially cleared, and the whole of the woodlands afford find grazing for stock. A Grist Mill and Saw Mill, with a never failing supply of water are on the plantation, besides a handsome two story Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, Overseer's House, Gin and Screw House with a first rate Gin and Iron Screw, capacious Barns, stables for Horses, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, and Negro Cabins, with brick chimnies, capable of accomodating from one Hundred and Twenty, to Two Hundred Negroes. This property presents a most desirable opportunity for investment, and its situation is most eligible, and it can be easily divided into three or more separate valuable plantations. The Slaves consisting of

Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Masons, Millers, House Servants, and Field Hands,

having been well cared for, and raised, are not only exceedingly desirable to persons disposed to purchase, but it is believed a more valuable property of this description, was never before offered for sale in this State.

At the same time and place, will be sold the entire crop of

COTTON AND CORN

now being grown on the plantation, together with all the

Horses, Mules, Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Fodder, Peas, Farming Utensils of all kinds belonging to the same, and also the Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Those desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the property before the day of sale, and every facility will be given them for so doing, by persons on the premises.

Apply to James W. Bryan, Newbern, N. C., and T. Pollok Burgwyn, Halifax, North Carolina.

Ravenswood, Jones Co., N. C. Oct .7. 87 td

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov.21st, 1850. 94

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 93

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Cartomers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS Masonic Body will convene in this City, on Monday evening, the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *Dispensations*, will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary

Raleigh, Sept. 26th 1850. tm 7-

L. B. WALKER.

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the atttention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

Heartt & Litchford

DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

The "Bug" also at Home again.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said Cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by himself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my 'artistic skill, in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs.* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our goods. Who is there in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E. Badger, the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., and 'Bug' Oliver, Why 'their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits.'

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but we are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any house in this State or out of it. There is no establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantage over us. We buy where every body else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our clothing is equal to any offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being Judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern Cities, and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embracing Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from 6 to $20 and upwards. Cloaks, full circle, $18 upwards. Frock, dress, and Sack COATS from 7to$12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8. VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1,25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call before you purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S.
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 8th, 1850. 90

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

Wm. G. Browne,

Portrait and Miniature Painter,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

Received to day by Express,

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

Burning Fluid and Lamps.

A good supply in Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

HAVE just received the most splendid stock of rich and handsome Goods, in their line, ever offered for Sale in the City of Raleigh.—The elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The Patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs, by which they are embellished, are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the highest perfection of Art and Skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. I, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh, during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Vest, Fob and Guard chains,
Ladies' Watch chains, new style,
Seals, Keys and chains,
Earrings, Breastpins and Finger Rings,
Diamond Breastpins and Rings,
Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Necklaces,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens,
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Gold and Silver Thimbles and Silver Combs,
Gold and Silver Buckles and Slides,
Coral assorted--Shell and Silver Card cases,
Clocks, warranted good Time-pieces,
Silver, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Salt and Cream Spoons,
Silver and plated Butter Knives,
Steel chains and Keys and Music Boxes,
Steel worked Bags, Tassells, Rings and Beads,
A large collection of Fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the Toilet and Fancy Boxes,
Full Setts fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, Candlesticks, Baskets,
Waiters and Fruit Stands--new style,
Brittania ware and Flower Vases,
Pocket Books and Silk Purses,
Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes,
Pistols, Table Cutlery and Guitar strings.

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

Nov. 19th, 1850. 93—

SALE OF NEGROES,

STOCK &c.

HAVING qualified, at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, Dec'd., I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, in this City on Saturday the 21st day of December next.

SIXTEEN LIKELY NEGROES.

Among whom are several good Cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

ALSO,

Several horses, one large Mule, the entire stock of Hogs, one yoke of large Oxen, likely Cows and Calves, twenty-five head of Sheep, crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said dec'd. resided. The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is charged.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months; but more particularly made known on the day of sale.

MARY WHITAKER, Exr'r.

November 14th, 1850. 92 w3w

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year, was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.--$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 50 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. To Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

Look out for the Engine when the Bell Rings.

All Aboard! Bound to

Peace's Block, Opposite Post Office,
THE

Southern Home Manufactory.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South—This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, opposite the Post office.

The Preprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

WANTED, immediately, two first-rate Coat-makers, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 17th day of December, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Nov. 9th, 1850. 90

THE SOUTHERNER.

THE undersigned propose to publish a weekly newspaper in the town of Greenville of the above name to be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the enterprise. We would forewarn the public against being alarmed by our name, as it is not intended to indicate any alliance with disunion or secession.—We are for the Constitution and the Union, but we think that it is high time for the South to be increasing in attachment for home, and looking more to home interests, and particularly that we here, should be zealously regarding the interests and concerns of our own North Carolina. The past and present teach us the lesson to rely upon ourselves, to sustain and foster our home industry and energy, and provide for our comforts and wants as much as we can within our own borders. It is from this consideration that we intend to make the "SOUTHERNER" an out-and-out North Carolina paper, and to devote ourselves in its columns chiefly to the subject of improvement in the *old North State*, improvement in he *agriculture, manufactures*, facilities for *transportation* and *markets*, (particularly by means of *plank-roads*.) in her *education*, and in all other means by which her vast resources may become more fully developed.

In politics, the "SOUTHERNER" will be firmly and decidedly *Whig*, but opposed to every sort of Northern fanaticism, including *abolitionism, free soilism, ultraism, Millerism, Mormonism. Fourierism* and the whole family of such abstract *Yankeeisms*.

We shall also give to the public the latest local and general news, which the growing prosperity of Greenville and this section of our State, we think will make interesting to a numerous class of readers.

The "SOUTHERNER" will be nearly or quite as large as the "*North State Whig*" and published at the very low price of $2,00 a year if paid in advance, or within one month after the first issue, $2,50 if paid within six months and $3,00 if paid at the end of the year.

F. H. HAWKS,
JAMES JOYNER.

November 12th, 1850. 92

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 84 6t

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River.

MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tl

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls. do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to pass an act, to emancipate JAMES LANGFORD, of the County of Northampton.

Sept. 9th, 1850. 73 6w

Notice.

IS HEREBY given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No 10, Royal Arch Masons.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th 1850. 1m 83

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☜ Every agent should have a copy. Cost—only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88
☞ Standard copy.

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

House and Sign Painting.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850- tf 74
Standard copy.

DRIED BEEF.

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef. Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By

L. B. WALKER.

July 2nd, 1850. 53

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.

Petersburg July 20 58 1y

UNION HOTEL.

San Francisco,
CALIFORNIA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.

San Francisco, Aug. 1850. 72 9w

Upholsterer, and Mattress Maker,

In my Employ, Raleigh N. C.

Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c., manufactured in every style to order, and at the shortest notice.

BED MATTRESSES

of all kinds, including the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattress, which will be found a perfect luxury in Winter or Summer.

N. B. Mattress Manufactory is in rear of my Barber Shop. All orders thankfully received and attended to with promptness and despatch.

The workmen hitherto employed by J. Henry Harriss, Mattress Maker, in this City, are at present under my control, and are warranted and recommended to be excellent workmen.

ALFRED MITCHELL.

Raleigh, August 22nd, 1850. 68

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.

A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY REGIS

SEATON GALE
EDITOR AND PROPRIE

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGI
Is issued on Wednesdays and Satu
per annum in advance; $4,50 if not
six months; and $5 if not paid until th
of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTE
Is issued every Wednesday at
within four months; otherwis $3.

BUSINESS DIRECT

RALEIGH POST OFF

MAIL ARRANGEMEN

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage day, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 closes Sunday, Wednesday and Fri

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and cl Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, d Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., day, Wednesday and Saturday at 9

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, and Thursday at 7 p. m., and clos and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Du 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, du 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p.

Letters should be in the Office fi before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8 and one hour directly after the dep Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OF
UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDIN
FAYETTEVILLE ST
Open from 7 A. M. to 10

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN T

Rates 5 First 10 words,

Raleigh to Petersburg,	30	cts.
" " Richmond	32	"
" " Washington	44	"
" " Baltimore	51	"
" " Philadelphia	74	"
" " New York	84	"
" " Fayetteville	21	"
" " Cheraw	28	"
" " Charleston	50	"
" " Macon	97	"
" " Montgomery	116	"
" " Mobile	138	"
" " New Orleans	172	"

And all the places on this and othe munication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CA
Mutual Insurance Com
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoi Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CA
Mutual Life Insurance C
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Hall.

BANK OF CAPE
DISCOUNT DAY. TUES
Board Meets at 11 O'c
BANKING HOURS FROM
W. H. JONES, Cashi
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphi 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina mon the denomination of $5 and upward

BANK OF THE ST
OFFICERS OF THE
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Casher,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10 a. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDN
Board of Directors meet at
BANK RATES FOR SELLING
Sight Checks on New York 1 per c
" " " Philadelphia 1 "
" " " Baltimore 1 "

Notes of the South Carolina and received.

MORELAND FOR S

500 Acres of Valuable L miles South of Raleigh etteville road, will be sold on a lo well secured being all that is desired. ing to examine the land and premises calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is aut S.

October 11, 1850.